

of which Mr. King declared that the Ohio member had become a common scold.

"If the law against common scolds were in force," flashed back Mr. Grosvenor, "you would have been ducked to death long ago."

"And you would have been ducked anterior to that," retorted Mr. King.

At this point, when the chair intimated that the amendment as drawn was not in order, Mr. King changed it so as to place it in the exact language of the Landis amendment and making it apply only to Utah and Indiana.

Mr. Payne, of New York, who was in the chair, thought, as the amendment would modify the previous amendment upon Utah it would not be in order.

Mr. King seized eagerly upon this suggestion and modified it so as to make it applicable to Indiana alone. In this form the chair held that it was in order.

Mr. King explained briefly that he would have been perfectly willing to include Utah with Indiana, but could not do so without having it subject to the veto of Mr. King. He again reverted to the amendment already adopted, which, he declared, was a gratifying result of the action of the House.

Mr. King declared that he had gained a splendid reputation by its adoption, and he paid a high tribute to the Governor of Utah, who, he said, had appointed so-called "gentlemen." If teachers had been appointed who were obnoxious to the people, the amendment would have been a failure.

Mr. Grosvenor said he had not voted for the amendment with the idea of assailing the people of Utah.

Mr. Myers, of Indiana, appealed to Mr. King, saying that the gentleman's purpose, he said, and he appealed to him not to cast a reflection upon the college at Amesbury, Mass., which was the subject of the amendment.

After this action had been taken Mr. King asked the privilege of withdrawing it. It was granted, and he withdrew it.

When the bill was reported to the House Mr. King demanded a separate vote upon the Landis amendment, which was then taken.

The bill was passed and at 5:45 p. m. the House adjourned.

SHIPPING BILL DEBATE.

Senators Turley and James K. Jones Speak Against the Measure.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The shipping bill was kept at the front in the Senate throughout to-day. No appreciable progress was made, most of the time being occupied by Mr. Turley, of Tennessee, and Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, in speeches opposing the bill and severely arraigning the administration.

Mr. Jones declared that it should be amended so as to permit a select committee of ship owners to loot the United States treasury. After the speeches the formal reading of the bill was completed, but consideration of amendments was not entered upon.

Early in the day an unsuccessful effort was made to secure agreement to the conference report on the army reorganization bill. Mr. Clapp, the new senator from Minnesota, presented the credentials of his colleagues.

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, presented the credentials of Senator McMillan, each for the six-year term from March 4 next.

When the shipping bill was taken up Mr. Aldrich gave notice of two amendments, one providing that applicants for subsidy shall contract to build a new vessel within the United States within five years and a second providing that the amount of subsidy shall be fifteen years instead of twenty years, as provided in the bill.

In his speech Mr. Jones declared that already the shipping interests had unusual privileges under the tariff, the postal laws and in many other ways. He compared the cost of ship building in various countries. This brought out a statement from Mr. Jones that the cost of building a ship in the United States is less than in any other country. As proof of this he cited the fact that the cost of building a ship in the United States is less than in any other country.

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the bill. This brought on considerable controversy as to the present form of the bill. Mr. Payne declared that Democratic senators were delivering New York Reform Club speeches against the measure, apparently believing it was the House bill, two years ago, whereas it had been entirely changed and bore little resemblance to that measure.

Mr. Morgan said he thought very few senators knew what was in the bill. He had been "for" the bill, but he had not read it. Mr. Jones also spoke of the kaleidoscopic changes of the bill and the inability of people to keep track of it. As a matter of information the detailed reading of the bill was agreed to. After the formal reading of the bill it was temporarily laid aside.

Bills were passed establishing fish hatcheries and fish stations at Idaho and Indiana. At 5:30 p. m. the Senate adjourned.

Minority in Conference.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A conference of Democrats and their associates of the House and Senate on the bill to hold tomorrow as a result of the declaration yesterday by Mr. Frye that he intended to push the consideration of the ship subsidy bill to the exclusion of all other business, except by vote of the Senate. This conference will determine the fate of the bill. If the opponents of the measure decide to continue a stiff fight, it will mean defeat at this session with the short time remaining to pass the bill. They also will consider the question whether the minority will desire to take the bill to the Senate for a final vote.

Mr. King explained briefly that he would have been perfectly willing to include Utah with Indiana, but could not do so without having it subject to the veto of Mr. King. He again reverted to the amendment already adopted, which, he declared, was a gratifying result of the action of the House.

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MOSQUITO FLEET SAFE.

The Annapolis, Frolic, Wampatuck and Piscataqua at the Canaries.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Navy Department received a cablegram to-day announcing the arrival of the mosquito fleet at the Canaries. This fleet of small vessels consists of the cruiser Annapolis, the converted yacht Frolic and the tug Wampatuck and Piscataqua. They are en route to Manila for patrol duty in the Philippines. The department has been much alarmed as to the safety of the fleet because merchant shipping in the same waters has suffered severely. Secretary Long has sent the following cablegram to the commander of the fleet, Commander Rohrer, of the Annapolis: "Department congratulates you and squadron on successful passage. The little vessels."

Another dispatch just received announces the arrival at Gibraltar of the big naval collier Caesar. She is twenty-five days out from the Bermudas and much apprehension was felt for her safety.

Movements of Steamers.

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 30.—Arrived: Lake Superior, from Halifax, for Liverpool; and Superior, from New York, for Liverpool, and proceeded. Sailed: Sylvian, from Liverpool, for Boston.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Arrived: Taure, from New York, for Liverpool; and Taure, from New York, for Liverpool, and proceeded. Sailed: Sylvian, from Liverpool, for Boston.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 30.—Sailed: Pennsylvania, from Hamburg, for New York; and Pennsylvania, from Hamburg, for New York, and proceeded. Sailed: Sylvian, from Liverpool, for Boston.

ST. JOHN, Jan. 30.—Arrived: Grecian, from Liverpool, for Halifax.

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Sailed: New England, from New York, for Liverpool; and New England, from New York, for Liverpool, and proceeded. Sailed: Sylvian, from Liverpool, for Boston.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Arrived: Marquette, from New York.

GLASGOW, Jan. 30.—Arrived: Sardinian, from New York.

FAIR WEATHER TO-DAY.

Lower Temperature in Extreme Southern Portion of Indiana.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday:

For Ohio—Fair on Thursday, except snow flurries; fresh to brisk westerly winds, probably high on the lake. Friday generally fair, except snow flurries probably along the northeastern lake shore.

For Illinois—Fair on Thursday; lower temperature in extreme southern portion; westerly winds, fresh to brisk on the lake. Friday fair.

For Indiana—Fair on Thursday; somewhat lower temperature in extreme southern portion; west to northwest winds, brisk on the lake. Friday fair.

Local Observations on Wednesday.

Bar. Ther. R.H. Wind. Weather. Precip. 10 a. m. 29.82 23 88 N.W. Cloudy. 0.34 1 p. m. 29.82 23 88 W. Clear. 0.00 4 p. m. 29.82 23 88 W. Clear. 0.00

Maximum temperature, 24; minimum temperature, 15.

Following is a comparative statement of the mean temperature and total precipitation for Jan. 30:

Normal 32.0 0.11
Atlanta, Ga. 38.0 0.38
Baltimore, Md. 38.0 0.38
Buffalo, N. Y. 30.0 24.22
Cincinnati, O. 30.0 24.22
Cleveland, Ohio 30.0 24.22
Chicago, Ill. 30.0 24.22
Columbus, Ohio 30.0 24.22
Dayton, Ohio 30.0 24.22
Detroit, Mich. 30.0 24.22
Evansville, Ind. 30.0 24.22
Galveston, Tex. 30.0 24.22
Hartford, Conn. 30.0 24.22
Havana, Cuba 30.0 24.22
Indianapolis, Ind. 30.0 24.22
Jacksonville, Fla. 30.0 24.22
Kansas City, Mo. 30.0 24.22
Little Rock, Ark. 30.0 24.22
Louisville, Ky. 30.0 24.22
Marquette, Mich. 30.0 24.22
Memphis, Tenn. 30.0 24.22
New Orleans, La. 30.0 24.22
New York City, N. Y. 30.0 24.22
North Platte, Neb. 30.0 24.22
Oklahoma, Okla. 30.0 24.22
Omaha, Neb. 30.0 24.22
Pittsburgh, Pa. 30.0 24.22
Qu Appelle, N. D. 30.0 24.22
St. Louis, Mo. 30.0 24.22
Salt Lake City, Utah 30.0 24.22
St. Paul, Minn. 30.0 24.22
St. Petersburg, Fla. 30.0 24.22
Springfield, Ill. 30.0 24.22
Springfield, Mo. 30.0 24.22
Vicksburg, Miss. 30.0 24.22
Washington, D. C. 30.0 24.22
Yellow zero.

Yesterday's Temperatures.

Stations. Min. Max. 7 p. m.
Atlanta, Ga. 38.0 46.0 38.0
Baltimore, Md. 38.0 46.0 38.0
Buffalo, N. Y. 30.0 24.22
Cincinnati, O. 30.0 24.22
Cleveland, Ohio 30.0 24.22
Chicago, Ill. 30.0 24.22
Columbus, Ohio 30.0 24.22
Dayton, Ohio 30.0 24.22
Detroit, Mich. 30.0 24.22
Evansville, Ind. 30.0 24.22
Galveston, Tex. 30.0 24.22
Hartford, Conn. 30.0 24.22
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Indianapolis, Ind. 30.0 24.22
Jacksonville, Fla. 30.0 24.22
Kansas City, Mo. 30.0 24.22
Little Rock, Ark. 30.0 24.22
Louisville, Ky. 30.0 24.22
Marquette, Mich. 30.0 24.22
Memphis, Tenn. 30.0 24.22
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Springfield, Ill. 30.0 24.22
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Yellow zero.

WAR ON JOINTS.

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MUTINY AT ST. HELENA

REVOLT OF WEST INDIAN TROOPS, WHO WERE GUARDING CROJNE.

Finally Subdued at the Muzzles of Rifles—Kitcheners Anxious to Send 10,000 Boats to East India.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—The West Indian troops stationed at the island of St. Helena, where General Crojne and a large number of Boers are held prisoners, have revolted. The mutiny was caused by the inhabitants, injured many of them, defied their officers and were only finally subdued when faced by the muzzles of rifles. The censor suppressed the news, but the Associated Press has received the story by mail. The trouble began with a row on the night of Jan. 1 between some blue jackets and a party of the West Indians. On the following night the West Indians broke out of barracks and raided the town with clubs and razors tied to sticks. They were attacking and beating women and children and men indiscriminately and attacked the sailors' rest, tearing out the doors and windows. All the efforts of the officers to suppress the mutiny were futile. When ordered to the camp they refused to obey and threatened to dynamite the town. A strong force of European soldiers, available troops were collected, and the streets were patrolled and guarded all night long.

The mutiny broke out in the night with loaded rifles in hand. The mutineers were ordered to surrender and were not notified that they had been ordered to surrender until they were fired upon. The mutineers were finally felled and were taken to the camp where they will remain until a troop ship arrives to remove them.

Edward Cables to Kitcheners.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—"It is reported unofficially," says the Cape Town correspondent, "that the British government has decided to send a large force of troops to the Cape Colony with a fairly strong force. The impatience felt in England at the slow progress of the operations is not warranted, as preparations are being made for a rapid advance."

King Edward has sent the following dispatch to Lord Kitcheners: "One of the best and bravest of our soldiers, and the gallant army under your command."

De Wet and Knox Engaged.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Lord Kitcheners reports to the War office under date of Pretoria, Jan. 29, as follows: "De Wet has been engaged by Knox forty miles north of Thabane. No details. De Wet intends again attempting an invasion of Cape Colony. Smith-Dorrien has returned from Cape Colony. The Boers are being driven back by the force of Boers this morning entered Berisburg and damaged two mines. Commandant Marais is among the prisoners taken."

Boers May Be Sent to Bengal.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 30.—It is reported that Lord Kitcheners wishes to send ten thousand Boer prisoners to India. He proposes to locate them in Bengal.

ALL IS READY.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

proached the flags were masted on the ship and the blue jackets manned ship. A large crowd of spectators was present. The gray clouds and the rain of the past week are giving way to a blue sky and smooth water. The arrival of the warships is somewhat unexpected, but the council of the world, it was not a disaster or genius which could supply the advantage which she gave Great Britain, but her courage and her courage.

Since noon the battleships have been steaming up to Spithead, and have already extended their line of battle. A half a dozen cables apart, which have taken up position in single line, all dressed from Trinity pier to Osborne.

The construction of the temporary chapel on the quarter deck of the royal yacht Alberta is proceeding apace. The model is a reproduction of the chapel of the past week are giving way to a blue sky and smooth water. The arrival of the warships is somewhat unexpected, but the council of the world, it was not a disaster or genius which could supply the advantage which she gave Great Britain, but her courage and her courage.

The Duke of York, who is not serious, he will be unable to attend the Queen's funeral.

German Praise for Edward.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Apparently the German press is growing more friendly toward King Edward VII. The Kreuz Zeitung points out the new monarch's "great popularity and great knowledge of men."

The Duke of York, who is not serious, he will be unable to attend the Queen's funeral.

GIUSEPPE VERDI'S FUNERAL.

Body of the Famous Composer Interred Without Ceremony.

MILAN, Jan. 30.—The funeral of Verdi took place to-day. All the authorities looked the bier. The ceremony was most simple, but most impressive owing to the silent homage of the populace, who were present at the service in immense numbers.

ARRANGEMENTS AT WINDSOR.

Preparations for the Final Ceremonies—Heard at the Castle.

WINDSOR, Jan. 30.—Several of the younger members of the royal family arrived here this evening and went to the castle for the funeral of the late Queen Victoria. The funeral of the late Queen Victoria is being held at Windsor.

Forty Japanese Killed.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 30.—The North China Daily News asserts that while a quantity of Chinese gunpowder was being destroyed at Shan-Hai-Kwan there was an explosion and forty Japanese soldiers were killed.

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out for public view side by side with the flowers of the great forests. Some of the flowers are fading, but every express brings fresh additions.

Services here on Saturday will be conducted by the Rev. Canon C. Canterbury, the Bishop of Winchester and the Dean of Windsor. The Archbishop of York and King Charles will be present. The interment, on Monday, will be conducted by the Bishop of Winchester and the Dean of Windsor.

ROYAL MOURNERS.

Arrival of the Kings of Portugal, Belgium and Greece.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—King Charles I. of Portugal, with his suite arrived at Dover at 10 o'clock this morning. He was received with royal salute, and military honors. King Charles, with a suite, and who was accompanied from Dover by the Portuguese minister, Senhor Pinto de Soveral, and his staff, reached Victoria station, London, at noon. He was met on the platform by the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Cornwall.

The Duke of Sparta and the Grand Duke of Baden reached Victoria station at 5 o'clock. They were received by Prince Charles of Denmark and members of the royal household. The Kings of Greece and Belgium also arrived to-day.

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